MR. EVERETT'S LETTER.

A letter from Lord John Russell was recently published, addressed ta Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, in reply to the letter of the Hon. Edward Everett, Secretary of State, in December, 1852, on the tripartrite treaty proposed by England and France for the purpose of guaranteeing to Spain the continued possession of Cuba. Mr. Everett, it will be remembered, refused on the part of our government to enter into any such treaty; and Lord John Russell's reply was not published until Mr. E. had retired from office. Mr. Everett has, however, considered it his duty to answer Lord John, and his reply appears in the Boston papers of Wednesday last.

After disposing of the preliminary things as to the tone of Lord John's despatch and the length of his own letter, Mr. Everett adverts to the grounds upon which the United States rest the claim of having a paramount interest in Cuba. He then goes into a close and interesting examination of the remark made by Lord John relative to the avowal that the President could not repress the Lopez expedition. This is pressed in such a manner as to leave Lord John Russell in a melancholy plight. The same thing is done as to Lord John's lecture on American law. The manner in which this law was violated in the British orders of council, and French, Berlin and Milan decrees, is dwelt upon, and forced home in a way that must be peculiarly refreshing to Lord John in particular, and to John Bull generally. We give this portion of his letter:

"Consider, too, the recent antecedents of the powers that invite us to disable ourselves to the end of time from the acquisition in any way of this natural appendage to our continent. France, within the present century, to say nothing of the acquisition of Louisiana, has wrested a moiety of Europe from its native sovereigns; has possessed herself by force of arms, and at the time greatly to the discontent of England, of six hundred miles of the Northern coast of Africa, with an indefinite extension into the interior; and has appropriated to herself one of the most important insular groups of the Pacific. England, not to mention her other numerous recent acquisitions in every part of the globe, has, ever since your despatch of the 16th of February was written. annexed half of the Burman empire to her overgrown Indian possessions, -on grounds, if the statements in Mr. Cobden's pamphlet are to be relied upon,-compared with which the reasons assigned by Russia for invading Turkey are respectable.

The United States do not require to be advised of

the utility of those rules for the observance of international relations, which for centuries have been known to Europe, by the name of the law of nations. They are known and by us under the same venerable name. Certain circumstances in our history have caused them to be studied more generally and more anxiously here than in Europe. From the breaking out of the wars of the French revolution, to the year 1812, the United States knew the law of nations only as the victims of its systematic violation by the reat maritime powers of Europe. For these violations on the part of England prior to 1794 indemnification was made under the seventh article of Jav's treaty. For similar injuries on the part of France, we were compelled to accept an illusory set off under the convention of 1800. A few years only elapsed, before a new warfare upon our neutral rights was commenced by the two powers. One hundred millions at least of American property were swept from the seas, under the British orders in council and the French, Berlin and Milan decrees. These orders and decrees were at the time reciprocally declared to be in contravention of the law of nations by the two powers themselves, each speaking of the measures of the other party. In 1831, after the generation of the original sufferers had sunk under their ruined fortunes to the grave, France acknowledged her decrees to have been of that character, by a late and partial measure of indemnification. For our enormous losses under the British orders in council, we not only never received indemnification, but the sacrifices and sufferings of war were added to these spoliations on our commerce and invasion of our neutral rights which led to its declaration. These orders were at the time regarded by the Lansdownes, the Barings, the Broughams and the other enlightened statesmen of the school to which you belong, as a violation of right and justice as well of sound policy; and within a few years the present distinguished lord chief justice, placed by yourself at the head of the tribunals of England, has declared that "the orders in council were grieveously unjust to neutrals, and it is now generally allowed, that they were contrary to the law of nations and our own municipal law! "That I call, my Lord, to borrow your expression,

'a melancholy avowal' for the chief of the jurisprudence of a great empire. Acts of its sovereign authority countenanced by its parliament, rigidly executed by its fleet on every sea, enforced in the courts admiralty by a magistrate whose learning and eloquence are among the modern glories of England, persisted in till the lawful commerce of a neutral and kindred nation was annihilated, and pronounced by the highest legal authority of the present day contrary not merely to the law of nations but your own municipal law!

"Under these circumstancee the government and people of the United States, who have never committed or sanctioned a violation of the law of nations against any other power, may well think it out of place, that they should be instructed by an English minister in 'the utility of those rules which for centuries have been known to Europe by the name of the

law of nations." "

In conclusion, Mr. Everett says: "As an American citizen, I do not covet the acquisition of Cuba, either peaceably or by force of arms. When I cast my thoughts back upon our brief history as a nation, I certainly am not led to think, that the United States have reached the final limits of their growth, or what comes to very much the same thing, that representative government, religious equality, the trial by jury, the freedom of the press, and the other great attributes of our Anglo-Norman civilization are never to gain a farther extension on this continent. I regard the inquiry under what political organization this extension is to take place, as a vain attempt to penetrate the inscrutable mysteries of the future. It will, if we are wise, be under the guidance of our example; I hope it will be in virtue of the peaceful arts, by which well-governed States extend themselves over unsettled or partially settled continents. My voice was heard at the first opportunity, in the Senate of the United States, in favor of developing the almost boundless resources of the teritory alrready in our possession, rather than seeking to enlarge it by aggressive wars. Still I can-not think it reasonable—hardly respectful—on the part of England and France, while they are daily extending themselves on every shore and in every sea, and pushing their dominions, by new conquests, to the uttermost ends of the earth, to call upon the United States to bind themselves by a perpetual compact never, under any circumstances, to admit into the Union an island which lies at their doors, and commands the entrance into the interior of their conti-

NEGRO LABOR A NECESSITY. The Richmond Enquirer, of Thursday, contains a letter from Gen. Felix Huston, an extensive sugar planter in Louisiana, to Dr. Samuel A. Cartwright, of New Orleans, which adds another to the immense collection of proofs that negro labor is indispensable in a climate like that of Louisiana and other southerly States.

In the recent epidemic which devastated New Orlcans, we have been informed that few if any of the sufferers were among the blacks; and a gentleman who lived for several years at Mobile, during which time the yellow fever twice attacked that City, tells us that he never knew a negro to die of it. There is an aptitude, an adaptedness of the African to high temperatures that is as immutable a fact as any other natural law. The only question to be settled is, Can negroes exist in large numbers on the same soil with whites in a state of freedom without vast injury to both parties? Is freedom the maximum good for the Petersburg Democrat

THE WOOL TRADE OF GENEVA, N. Y. It is estimated that the wool trade of this town is near \$300,000 per annum. One firm within a year past have paid \$120,000. The price ranges between 40 and 55 cents. One choice clip sold for 60 cents. Mr. Nicholas, of Geneva County, who keeps a fine flock, realized over 60 cents, it is said.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Tripartite Cuba Treaty—The Eastern Question—French Affairs—State of the Markets, &c.

New York, Sept. 22. The steamer Africa, with
Liverpool dates of the 10th and 135 passengers, arrived this evening. The Humboldt arrived out on

ENGLAND. The English papers reprint from the American Lord John Russell's manifesto on the proposed tripartite guarantee of Cuba. The document s a surprise to the British public.

The difficulties between the manufacturers and their operatives continued, and business at Manches-

ter was dull at prices favoring buyers.

The Eastern Question. Nothing decisive has yet occurred in regard to the Eastern question. The Czar's reply could not arrive by a courier for some days, but the fact that he hesitates to telegraph his reply has awakened symptoms of renewed anxiety. and depressed the French and British funds.

It was stated at Paris, on the authority of the Russian Embassy, that the Czar would refuse to accept any modification coming directly from the Porte. FRANCE. The Moniteur publishes an announcement that the Government is not buying up corn. This is a most extraordinary statement, it being notorious that the Government has purchased im-

The country was quiet, with the exception of some nsignificant bread riots at Bois le duc, &c. The Emperor was still at Dieppe.

Navigation dues had been repealed till December on all vessels passing on French rivers or canals with

The Bourse closed on the 9th 3's 78f. 5c.; 41's 101tf. 60c.; Bank shares 2600.

ITALY. The Roman Territories were in a very disturbed state, nominally on account of the high price of bread. Com. Vanderbilt had arrived in the Bosphorus.

MARKETS. Liverpool, Sept. 10. Cotton has been dull all the week at prices favoring buyers. Middling was scarce, and spinners only bought for immediate use. Holders offered freely. Sales of the week of 32,590 bales, of which speculators took 2,490, and exporters 5,630 bales. Fair Orleans, 67d; middling 6 a 61d; fair Mobile 61d; middling 51 a 6; fair Upland 65; middling 67d. a 5 15-16d. Stock 761,972 bales, including 509,741 bales of American.

Breadstuffs.—The market for breadstuffs was lower in the early part of the week, but had partially rallied since the sailing of the Arctic, and closed with a decline since the previous Friday of 3d, per bushel on wheat, and 6d a 1s per bbl. on flour. Corn had advanced 6d., with a good enqury.

Richardson & Bro. quote white wheat at 8s 4d a 8s 8d, red 7s 10d a 8s. Western Canal flour 28s 6d a 29s, Baltimore 29s 5d a 29s 9d, Philadelphia 29s a 29s 6d., Ohio 29s 6d; yellow corn 32s 6d a 33s, white scarce and held at 34s. Deniston & Co. quote flour 6d above these rates.

Rice moved steadily at 23s. 9d. a 25s.

Provisions.—Beef was unchanged with moderate sales. Pork steady, with a diminishing stock. Bacon dull and unchanged; stock small. Shoulders inanimate. Cheese active at full rates. Lard quiet : the stock was in the hands of a few holders, who demanded extreme rates. Small sales at 58 a 60s. Linseed Cake active. Bark was held at 9s. Sales of old red American Cloverseed at 45s. Rosin was in improved demand; sales of 2,000 bbls. at 5s. 3d. a 5s. 5d. for common and 13s. for fine. Sales of 700 bbls. Turpentine to arrive, at 12s. 6d. Spirits 54s. Coffee was in active demand, with a limited supply. Tea steady. Sugar active, at very full rates. To bacco quiet.

We have not since our connection with the Globe had to record a death that has given us so much pain as that of Perrin Busbee.

Who shall speak Perrin Busbee's praise? Who shall do justice to the funeral oration? Who shall be fit to write an eulogy upon his life and servics? His praise is already spoken in the purity and uprightness of his life. His funeral oration is already deeply engraved upon the hearts of thousands of his admirers throughout the length and breadth of Carolina. His eulogy is written upon the imperishable records of his usefulness and genius that he leaves behind, and which attest the assertion that he was one of the ripest scholars, clearest thinkers and ablest jurists of his years in the State.

Such has been his popularity, that almost any distinction his State can confer could have been his But he in nearly every instance declined becoming the recipient of her honors. In the prime vigor of manhood, the field of promotion was still open to him, to be entered at any time he chose to resign the emoluments of a lucrative and still expanding practice at the bar. Every species of littleness was as foreign to his nature as dross to gold. Generous and kind, he awed enmity by the sweetness and dignity of his bearing, as he excited friendship by every trait that is both gentle and noble.

There have been few Perrin Busbees in the world and the one less, whom we now deplore, will long be felt as a severe loss to his friends and the State. What a phantom is life, and what phantoms pur-Portsmouth Globe.

THE NEW YORK ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAIL ROAD COMPANY. This company, which was chartered by the State of New York at the late session of the Legislature, held their first meeting in the city of New York on Friday. A majority of the Commissioners designated in the Charter were not present, but those present proceeded to business and opened the books of subscription.

Mr. Robert J. Walker commenced the subscription to the stock with the sum of ten millions of dollars. Dr. Newcombe of Albany, and others, in behalf of themselves and others, subscribed the sum of two million eight hundred thousand dollars, and the company then adjourned to meet on the 1st of Oc-

The capital stock of the company is one hundred millions of dollars. Under the tenth section of the charter each stockholder is made individually liable for all the debts of the company to the extent of the amount of his stock which may not be fully paid up, and also for all indebtedness to laborers and others employed on the road. The charter also provides that the stockholders may, after the whole amount of the stock shall be taken in good faith, proceed to the election of a President and other officers of the company. The company have power under the charter to construct a rail, road to the Pacific, with the assent of the United States, through any territory of the United States, and through the territory of any State, with the assent of that State.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS. The Koszta affair is exciting discussion in Paris, we see, as well as elsewhere. The journals there condemn both Austria and Capt. Ingraham-but particularly the latter, who is suspected of being only the impersonation of Yankee

Nobody expects, of course, to hear that the Eastern question is settled, and nobody, therefore, will be disappointed to learn that the Czarhas intimated that he did not mean to accept the arbitrament of the Four Powers, as revised by the Sultan, in his "note;" not that he cares much about these "revisions," in themselves, but that he didn't like to be dictated to

by the Turk. The harvest accounts by this mail are, on the whole, quite favorable, (more favorable, we think, than were expected here,) as a consequence, we note a fall in the prices of breadstuffs in the English market. A corresponding decline here, no doubt, will New York Express. be the result.

DEATH OF PERRIN BUSBEF. We regret to learn that Perrin Busbee, Esq., of Raleigh, died in that City on Friday last. Mr. Busbee was a lawyer of good standing, had attained considerable reputation as a politician, and was elected by the last Legislature as one of the Councillors of State. He was recently appointed Reporter for the Supreme Court; for the duties of which office he showed a peculiar fitnesshis first published reports having given great satisfaction to the profession. Mr. Busbee was quite a young man-we suppose about 38 years of age. Possessing a happy talent for writing, and a mind well adapted to legal investigations, he gave promise of much usefulness in his profession. His death is a loss to the State. Hillsborough Recorder.

An exchange says that a man recently poked his head out from "behind the times," when it was taken off by a "passing event!"

The chap who fell from the top of his voice is still powerfully weak."

The Tax on Sugar. Few, we suppose, know how much the sugar-tax costs the nation. Those who desire to understand this subject, we refer to an article in the St. Louis Daily Democrat, extracted into this sheet containing some very important statistics. They will see that in five years the sugar tax paid by the nation has amounted to thirty-six millions of dollars, besides what we have paid to the sugar-planters in the United States in the shape of high prices.

This is altogether too extravagant a price to pay for forcing the culture of the sugar-cane in climates not fully suited to its growth. For ripening the juices of that plant in perfection, the tropics are the proper place. Within the belt that bounds the road of the sun in its journey to the north and south of the equator, the cane plant finds its most congenial temperature, and sugar is produced at the smallest cost. At a very few degrees to the north of that limit, at least in North America, the interaptions of cold are too general and frequent for the complete maturity of the plant in one season. In some plants, or in some parts of the same plant, the juices crushed out of the stalk are yet crude, and give the manufacturer trouble in clarifying and crystallizing the sugar. Besides this they affect its quality somewhat, and, in the opinion of some, render it less wholesome.

It is hardly worth while, however, to tax the nation seven millions a year, to defray the expense of producing sugar a few degrees of latitude further north than the limits assigned by nature for the profitable cultivation of the cane. It would be much better to pay the sugar planters of Louisiana a premium for giving up the culture of the sugar cane, and applying themselves to some other branch of agriculture. We are taxed thirty or forty dollars on a hogshead of sugar, according to the estimate of the St. Louis Democrat. Surely, we might make better terms with the sugar planters of Louisiana than this if we could compound the matter with them.

In all our large towns, both at the North and the South, we make great use of the ice which in winter s formed in the lakes of the northern part of the Union. If we could pass protective laws for the products of the South, the southern cities might be supplied with ice from the streams and lakes in Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky. The thin plates of ice formed on the surface of these, during a cold night, might, by due care and labor, be taken off and piled on each other, as we have seen done on the rivers and canals of Italy, and in this way a considerable provision of ice might be made. Everybody would see that such a policy as this would be folly-but the folly is no greater than we are guilty of in the attempt to force the culture of the cane in climates to which it is not well suited. In both cases, we ought to see that we decline to avail ourselves of the bounty of nature, and that we attempt to substitute for her processes, which give us the largest quantity of products at the least cost, an imperfect and expensive

method of our own. But who pays this tax? Not the rich, for the use of sugar is now so general that it may be almost regarded as a necessary of life. The poor family consumes in this country scarcely less than the rich. Sugar flavors a large part of the food of people in every condition. It is consumed by the sick, it is the laboring class who pay these seven millions which the people are taxed to convert cotton plantations into sugar estates. It is they who give the sugar lanter a premium of thirty dollars on every head of sugar he produces.

We hope this question will occupy the attention of Congress at its next session. No doubt a strong effort will be made to prevent anything being done to relieve the people of this burden; but Congress could hardly do a more popular act than to take off N. Y. Ecening Post. the sugar tax.

THE MAINE LAW AT HOME. The Boston Transcript, having been called to order for asserting that liquors were freely sold in the State of Maine thus

"The Portland Advertiser and several other journals have expressed doubts in regard to the truth of our statement respecting 'the open and undisguised sale of liquors at the hotels of Maine.' We now reiterate the statement, and affirm that it is true to the very letter. We state what we do know, and testify to what we have seen. We call it 'an open and undisguised sale 'when the article is ordered of a servant at the public table, and is brought in and opened with a loud report, passed round the table, n the presence of fifty persons, and is so common an occurrence that it does not excite any more comment than such a proceeding would in New York. We call it 'an open and undisguised sale' when in visiting a fashionable hotel, in broad daylight, we find upwards of twenty young men in a public room, where there is a great show of decanters filled, and where the company, the barkeeper, the furniture of the room, and every thing which meets the eye, indicate that it is a bar-room, with every facility for the open sale of ardent spirits by the glass to all ap-

We could, if we thought it any object, furnish an array of witnesses to substantiate our statement, and a ream of paper of corroborative proof could be had in twenty-four hours. We should as soon think of denying, as a citizen of Massachusetts, that the statute respecting the legal rate of interest was enforced in State street, as to affirm that the liquor law was obeyed in the State of Maine. We must believe our own senses and positive evidence in preference to the statements of others, and the negative testimony furnished by those who are evidently not posted

APPAIRS IN LIBERIA. In May last, Mr. J. J. Roberts was re-elected President of the Republic of Liberia, over Chief Justice Benedict. At the same time, Stephen A. Benson was elected Vice President. At the end of the present term, President Roberts will have served eight years as President, and six years as Governor of Liberia-in all fourteen years. It was, it is said, with great reluctance he consented to be a candidate at the late election. He has appointed John N. Lewis Secretary of State.

On the 2d of June, 21 emigrants landed at Monrovia, from the ship Banshee, from Baltimore. The emigrants by the Linda Stewert and Joseph Maxwell were doing well, and making rapid improvements on the St. Paul's river. Among those elected Senators in Liberia, are J. M.

Priest, A. F. Russell and Charles Henry; and among the Representatives are S. V. Mitchell B. V. R. James, Sion Harris, Henry W. Dennis, H. W. Erskine, M. A. Rand, W. W. Davis, and G. L. Seymore. A vessel of 10 tons burthen had been built and launched at Monrovia, by D. B. Warner.

The Yellow Ferer at New Orleans.

New Orleans, Sept. 23. The fever continues to prevail, though the city is assuming a better state of health. There were 28 deaths from fever during the past 24 hours, and seven from causes unknown.

The most distressing accounts are received of the ravages of the fever at Grand Gulf, Port Gibson and along the coast. Delegates from the Howard Association are asking for more nurses, and relief is being forwarded in every direction.

Mobile, Sept. 23. The interments yesterday 20, including 14 from yellow fever.

New York State Fair.

SARATOGA, Sept. 22. The New York State Agricultural Fair is, it is feared, a failure, and will hardly pay expenses, in consequence of the continued falls of rain. Among those from other States, are the Hon. W. C. Rives, who is to deliver the address; the Hon. C. B. Calvert, President of the Maryland Agricultural Society; Mr. Whitmore, of Baltimore; Gen. Tilghman, of Eastern Shore of Maryland, and the two Messrs. Cochranes, large farmers of Delaware.

THE STATE FAIR. We see notices that this section of the State is in a fair way to be represented at the

Fair. Mr. J. Boner of this place purposes to send specimens of fine honey, a large grained and prolific quality of wheat, and Shanghai chickens, Mr. William Lineback also speaks of sending specimens of honey, which he says cannot be surpassed. Salem Press,

VERMONT SHEEP GOING SOUTH. S. W. Jewett, of Vermont, has sold a small lot of his imported French Merino Sheep to T. Vivian, of Mount Sterling, Alabama, which may be of considerable service to improve the common flocks of that State, as this breed is not only good for wool, but equally so for mutton, as they are very large.

"Jonny, my son, do you know that you have bro-ken the Sabbath?" "Yes, dad" said his little sister, "and mother's big iron pet too, in five or six pieces,"

From the Louisville Journal A PARTING SONG.

BY J. R. BARRICK. The dream is o'er—how sweet it past
On rosy wings to me,
Yet with its lingering gleam is east
A parting thought of thee;
Then what the joy of summer hours
With all their light and bloom,
Since with the fading of the flowers
We part in deep'ning gloom?

The autumn wind, another day To me will mournful sigh, When thou art far, art far away Beneath another sky; Another hour, another hour, My heart will pine alone, As some poor bird in summer bower, When its fond mate is gone.

My bark by wild winds rudely tost On wayward seas may roam, And hope and promise all be lost, So dear to childhood's home; The sky above me darkened be, That once was shining bright Yet will a pleasant thought of thee My spirit fill with light.

And when beneath another sky, Where golden hours are thine, When warm looks beam from every eye Around love's burning shrine, Then lady, think! oh, think of me! In every pleasant dream, My thoughts will wander then to thee, As starlight to a stream.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 20, 1853. A meeting of the members of the Bar of the Superior Court of Nash was held this day on receiving intelligence of the death of PERRIN BUSBEE. Present, B. F. Moore, Spier Whitaker, H. W. Miller, Sion H. Rogers, M. W. Ransom, W. T. Dortch, A. M. Lewis, Jos. B. Batchelor, Edward Conigland, W. A. Jenkins. Nat. McLean, Thomas M. Arrington, Menalcus Lank-

ford, G. E. B. Singeltary. On motion of Mr. Ransom, B. F. Moore was called to the chair, and on motion of Mr. Batchelor Mr. Singeltary was appointed Secretary.

The chairman explained the object of the meeting, paying a warm and eloquent tribute to the high character of the deceased as a lawyer and citizen. Mr. Miller spoke briefly, but in earnest and glowing terms, alluding to his long and intimate acquaintance with the deceased, and concluded by offering the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That we have learned with profound regret the sad intelligence that our friend and professional brother Perrin Busses is no more—that he has been cut down by the hand of death in his career of usefulness and honor, and that we shall no longer witness in his person the dis-play of those many excellencies of mind and heart for which e was so eminently distinguished, and by which he was able to secure the affection, and command the admiration of all who knew him.

Resolved, That by his death the profession of which he was a member, and to which he was so much devoted, has lost a bright ornament, the community in which he lived a useful citizen, and the State of his nativity a true patriot. Recoived, That the death of one so young, but so gifted, whose energy, talents and virtues had inspired such high expectations, and upon whose exertions such fond hopes rested in confidence of a rich realization, teaches us "what s'indows we are and what shadows we pursue.'

Resolved, That we deeply and sincerely sympathize with the much afflicted family of our departed friend, and we humbly commend them to the beneficent care and protection of that Great Being who promises to be a father to the fatherless and the widows' friend. Resolved, That in respect for his memory we will wear the usual badge of mourning.

Resolved, That the chairman transmit a copy of these Resolutions to the family of the deceased in such a way as to him shall seem most fit to express our condolence in their Resolved, That the Attorney General report these Resolu-tions to the Superior Court of this County at its meeting to-day, with a respectful request that they be entered on its

Messrs. Ransom and Rogers successively address ed the meeting in an eloquent and impressive manner, bearing testimony to the high qualities of mind and heart which had characterized the short but

brilliant career of the deceased; after which the Resolutions were unanimously adopted. Upon the meeting of the Court on the same day, the Attorney General presented the Resolutions to the Court, and requested on behalf of the members of the bar that they should be spread on its minutes. To which request his Honor, Judge MANLY, respond-

ed as follows: " Mr. Attorney General and Gentlemen of the Bar: In responding to your motion I desire to say that I have for some years enjoyed occasional opportunities of knowing Mr. Busses in his professional and social relations, and therefore feel the loss which the profession of the law and

which society has suffered by his death. With his family I sincerely sympathize. Upon that circle his death must fall as one of the severest inflictions of a We were surprised and pained to hear of his death on

Sunday. His vacant place in our midst continually re-minds us of the reality of his departure, and of the sorrowful yet eloquent reflection that "the places which knew him shall know him no more." Cut down in the strength of his manhood, and in the acive exercise of his eminent faculties, the State at large will cel and acknowledge the loss, and unite with us in regarding this as an occasion for general and heartfelt regret.

The Court will cause your Resolutions to be inscribed on its Records, to stand in the midst of this history of human strifes a solemn warning of the end of all-an eloquent and

B. F. MOORE, Chr'n. G. E. B. SINGELTARY, Sec'y.

truthful memorial of your departed brother.

DIALECTIC HALL, Sept. 24, 1853. Whilst we weep over our aged fathers as we lay them in their graves, we are comforted by a remembrance of the weariness of old age—they have finished their work, they have given undying impressions to the world and are now weary, ready for the rust of the tomb. But he whom we now lament has fallen in the midst of his career. Mr. PER-RIN BUSBEE was a man of eminent talents-his mind so successfully cultivated, and his admirable powers already exhibited at the bar, promised to mark a brilliant course through life. But he was not more admired than he was beloved-nore

stood higher in the hearts of those who knew him best. No tribute of ours can repay the loss sustained by his friends, no encomium can fill in the hearts of those he loved, the vacancy he has left. Let his own exemplary life speak, and bid others tread his footsteps. But we lament Mr. Busber as an honored member of the Dialectic Society. His aim was fixed high in the temple of fame, and with a flight which more can admire than imitate he was tending to his mark. But the young eagle has fallen; with his eye on the sun he swerved not, but the silver cord was loosened and the strong lies powerless on the ground. We lament, but we may well be proud of him even as he lies in death. While then we say "Amen" to the decree of the Almighty Ruler, we are ready to drop the tear of sorrow on the grave of the beloved departed; therefore, Whereas, it has pleased God to take from us one who was much beloved and admired and thus to send grief into our hearts,

Resolved, That we do most sincerely sympathize with the friends of Mr. Busbee and especially with his bereaved family for the loss which they have sustained. Resolved, That a copy of this be sent to the family of the deceased and also to the North Carolina Standard, Raleigh

Register, and University Magazine for publication. W. H. HALL, JAS. A. WRIGHT, STUART WHITE.

At a meeting of the Directors of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, held in Raleigh, on the 24th instant, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopt-

The Directors of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company record with feelings of sincere sorrow, the death of their friend and associate in this Board, Perrin Busbee, Esq.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Busbee this Board has

Attorney.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family of the deceased under this afflicting dispensation of Davine

Providence.

Resolved, That these Resolutions be recorded among the proceedings of this Board, and published in the City papers.

JAMES F. JORDAN, Secretary.

MARRIED, In this County, on Sabbath morning the 18th, by Prof. W. T. Brooks, Joseph Yeargin, Esq., to Miss Ann Eliza Dunn, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Dunn.

Register and Biblical Recorder copy DIED. In this County, on the 27th of July, James Rigsby, in the

92d year of his age. Mr. Rigsby was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and had always sustained the character of a straight-forward, honest man. He bore his last affliction, which was protracted about eight weeks, without murmuring or complaint, and died perfectly resigned to the will of God.
He has left only three children surviving him, out of nine,
with a great many grand children, and a large circle of friends
to mourn their loss. But they, do not sorrow as those that have no hope. [Com. In Jefferson County, Ark, on the 12th of August, Mr. Samuel H. Smith, of Dallas county in that State, and formerly of Caswell county, N. C.

At the time of his death, Mr. Smith was in his 58th year.

He was much esteemed and beloved by those who knew him —had been for many years an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in the hope of a bless-ed immortality.

NORMAL COLLEGE. THE FALL TERM WILL

mence on the 14th of September. Entire expense from \$38 to \$45. B. CRAVEN, President.

THE MARKETS.

Wilmington, September 24.

NAVAL STORES.—In the Turportine we note an advance vesterday of 10 @ 25 cents on previous quotations, with sales of 80 bbls. at \$3 60, and \$45 do. at \$75 for virgin and yellow dip, \$9 280 lbs.; closing firm at latter price. This morning sales have been made of 205 lb at \$3 75, at which the market is firm and the article in fair demand. Spirits Turpentine has also further advanced, and the quotation at the close of yesterday was 4 cents above previous day's highest rate. The transactions reached, 110 bbls., as follows: 100 bbls. at 55, 100 do. at 56, 200 do. at 57, 200 do. at 58, 250 do. at 59, and 250 do. at 60 cents \$9\$ gallon. There 58, 250 do. at 59, and 250 do. at 80 cents P gallon. There have been no transactions up to the time of closing our enquiries this morning, and the article is generally held at higher rates. Tar has also advanced a shade, and we note a sale yesterday of 43 bbls. at \$2 60 \$2 bbl.

Ling.—700 casks yesterday from Boston sold from vessel at \$1 10 2 cask 90 days.

PETERSBURG, September 24.

TOBACCO.—The present Tobacco year has nearly expired, the inspections reaching 11,328 hhds. For the month sales have been exceedingly light, only 186 hhds. whilst for the coming week we can hardly expect to receive 150 hhds.; the crop being pretty well in. The bidding for the week has been quite animated—prices of Lugs fully sustained, whilst Leaf has slightly advanced. We quote Lugs at 6½ @ \$8, Common Leaf 7½ @ 9½, Good and fine 10 @ 16.

WHEAT.—Most of our buyers coming again in Market has caused a slight advance over our last quotations. On yesterday the stock, which had somewhat accumulated, went off briskly at 115 @ 122c. for Red and 120 @ 127c. for White. COTTON.—New Cotton commences to arrive, but slowly. COTTON.—New Cotton commences to arrive, but slowly. We note sales of a few select bales at 111/c.; this, however, could not be obtained for a quantity.

CORN.—Receipts continue light, with brisk demand. Sales
6214 @ 66c. for good to prime parcels of White. No Yellow

In PLOUR we note a decline. City brands \$61/ @ 6%.

LIME.—135 @ 145c. SAī.T.—G. A., 125c.; fine, 160c. HAY.—115 @ 120c. GUANO.—Scarce at 55 @ \$57.

Intelligencer.

NEW YORK MARKET, Sept. 23. Flour has advanced under the Africa's advices-sales of 19,500 bbls at 6 18% @ \$6 81 for State, 6 25 @ \$6 44 for Genesee, and 6 50 @ \$6 621/4 for Southern. Wheat has advanced 2 @ 3 cts.—sales of 85,000 bushels at 1 44 @ \$1 47 for Western white, 1 37 @ \$1 39 for Southern, and \$1 51 for Genesce. Corn; sales of 35,000 bushels at 81½ cents for mixed, and 83 cents for yellow, Coffee—Sales of 405 bags at 11½ cts. for Rio. Molasses—Sales of 300 bbls. at 25c for Orleans. Tobacco—Sales 100 hhds. Kentucky at 7½ @ 8½ cents. Whisky—sales of 750 bbls. at 28 cents, Pork—Sales of 500 bbls at \$16 00 for mess, and \$13 for prime. Beef—Sales of 250 bbls. mess at \$12 50. Beef Hams—Sales of 300 bbls at \$15. Lard—Sales

EVERETT'S EXHIBITION!

of 700 bbls. and kegs at 111/4 @ 111/4 and 121/4 cents.

THE CITIZENS OF RALEIGH ARE RESPECTFUL LY informed that EVERETT'S ENTERTAINMENT of Music, Magic, Comic, Eccentricities and Etheopian MELODIES, embracing Fun; Furce and Foibles-the whole Company a Miscellaneous Melange, will take place on WEONESDAY and THURSDAY, September 28th and 29th. EVERETT, the American Magician, will commence the entertainment, and open his Cabinet of Cabalistic Phenomena, infroducing new and pleasing Experiments, established as beautiful and unrivalled. Miscellaneous entertainment by the Company consisting of

MADAME EVERETT, WM. H. CREIGHTON, J. R. BERRY, and E. F. ACKERMAN. Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853.

GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT! ODD FELLOWS HALL, -SECOND NIGHT.

OWING TO THE IMMENSE SUCCESS AND EN-THUSIASM which greeted her on Monday night, MADAME ROSALIE DURAND will have the honer of appearing before the citizens of Raleigh in one more Operat c Concert this (TUESDAY) evening, Sept. 27th, assisted by Signor Novelli, Prime Basso of the Italian Opera, New York; Signor Moretti, the eminent Italian Violinist; Mr. Edward Warden, the Versatile and Descriptive Ballad Siiger, and Mr. KARL W. PETERSILIA, who has kindly offered his aid on the Piano. A combination of talent and pleasing amusement rarely offered to the citizens of Rale gh.

Tickets 50 cents. Doors open at half-past seven, perormance to commence at eight. For particulars see Programmes on evening of Per-Sept. 26, I853.

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat. My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek.

W. F. COLLINS. Sept. 27, 1853. 90-tf.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10th, 1853.

DEAR BROTHER:—I am at this time in New York, and a rery disagreeable and rainy day it is. I have pretty well got through with my business. I have a few more places to go to for the purpose of seeing after Carriages. So far, find ready made Carriages and Buggies to be scarce; but I have succeeded in getting some few jobs that will be done it week or two. You will be surprised when you begin to receive the Goods that I have bought, and wonder what did I buy so large a stock for. Well, I have two reasons; one s, that I bought them very low, and the other is, that I do not like for my frieuds to be disappointed when they come to see me. Now, I have one word to say to you, and that is, that as I expect to move on Bank street Christmas, I must sell for the smallest kind of profits, so that I can run off as much as possible by that time, to save the trouble of moving it. I think we will be able to sell a good deal to country merchants. Your brother,

DANIEL PERKINSON. P. S.-NO MISTAKE. I have bought some of the fines Bits, Whips, Spurs, &c., that you have ever seen; and shall, after Christmas, have some of the finest top and no top Bug. Sept. 10th, 1853. 89-1t.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF HAMPDEN SYDNEY COLLEGE, RICHMOND, VA. The six-teenth annual course of lectures will commence on Monday, the 10th day of October, 1853, and continue until the 1st of the ensuing March. The commencement for conferring de-grees will commence about the middle of March. R. I. Bohannan, M. D., Prof. of Obsterics and Diseases of Women and Children.

L. W. Chamberlayne, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Martin P. Scott, M. D., Lecturer on Chemistry and Phar-Charles Bell Gibson, M. D., Prof. of Surgery and Surgical

Carter P. Johnson, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy and Physic David H. Tucker, M. D. Prof. of Theory and Practice of

Arthur E. Peticolas, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy. The study of Practical Anatomy may be prosecuted with the most ample facilities, and at very trifling expense.

Clinical lectures are regularly given at the College Infirmary and Richmond Almshouse. The Infirmary, under the same roof with the College, and subject to the entire control of the Faculty, is at all times well tilled with medical and

surgical cases, and furnishes peculiar facilities for instruction. Many surgical operations are performed in presence of the class; and the students, being freely admitted to the wards, enjoy, under the guidance of the professors, unusual opportunities for becoming familiar with the symptons, diagnosis and treatment of diseases.

Expenses—Matriculation fee, \$5. Professor's fees, \$105.

Demonstrator's fee, \$10. Graduation fee, \$25.

The price of board, including fuel, lights, and servants attendance, is usually \$3 or \$314 per week.
DAVID H. TUCKER, M. D. Dean of the Faculty.

Office N. C. R. R. Company,

GREENSBORO', Sept. 19, 1853. NIOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE STOCKHOL DERS in the N. C. R. R. Company, that an instale

was called for and made payable on the 8th day of January, one on the 1st March, one on the 3d May, one on the 5th July, one on the 1st September, and one on the 20th December, 1852. These instalments are due from many of the Stockholders, and after the first of October next, interest Stockholders, and after the first of October next, interest will be rigidly exacted from the several dates said installments fell due. There is also an installment of 10 per cent. called for and made payable on the first day of November next, and one of 10 per cent., falling due 1st of January,

I think it likely that no further notice will be given of the above instalments being due until, according to the I ravision of the charter, the stock will be advertised for sale. Stockholders had better look to the condition contained in the charter for collecting instalments of delinquents.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,

Secretary and Treasurer. Sept. 26, 1858.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NASH COUN-TATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NASH COUNTY.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1853.—John Harrison as Executor of Henry Harrison, deceased, vs. James Harrison and others. Caveat Will.

It appearing to the Court that the following persons, next of kin of the Testator, Henry Harrison, are non-residents of the State, to-wit: Benjamin Mason, Mark Mason, William Quinn and wife Mary, Sampson Harrison and others, children and representatives of Benjamin Harrison, a deceased brother of the testator; publication is therefore ordered in the Standard, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks for said parties to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Nash at the Court-house, in the town of Nashville, on the second Monday of November next to witness the proceedings in relation to the probate of the Will of the said Henry Harrison.

Witness, G. W. Ward, Clerk of our said Court at office in Nashville, the second Monday in August, 1853, and in the Nashville, the second Monday in August, 1853, and in the 78th year of our Independence.

G. W. WARD, C. C. C. September 26, 1858. [Pr. adv. \$5,621/4.] 50-6w.

Fall and Winter, 1853.
UST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and colored Silks,
French and English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin Delains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'r's,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting,
For sale by
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Str

No. 9, Fayetteville Street STAPLE GOODS.-100 PIECES CALICOES, DARK

TAPLE GOODS.—100 PIECES CALICOES, and Light,
50 Pieces Bleached Shirting, from 10 to 22c.
12-4 Bleached Shirting, and Bleached Jeans,
50 pieces Brown Shirting and Sheetings,
Militon, N. C. Osnaburgs, and Brown Jeans,
Fine Wool and common Bed Blankets,
White and Red English and American Flansels,
Real White Welsh Flannel, don't shrink,
75 Heavy and Medium Negro Blankets,
For sale low by
Sent 26, 1858.

MOODS FOR EVERY BODY,-GUNNY AND Hemp Bagging,
Brown, Clarified, Crushed and Loaf Sugar,
Rio, Laguira and Old Java Coffee,
Green and Black Tea, very good,
30 Kegs Nails and Brads.

J. BROWN. Sept. 26, 1858, HATS.—SUPERIOR BLACK MOLESKIN, SEPTER

1 Case Cassimere Hats for Winter,
Mexican and other Fancy Hats,
Good Wool Hats for Farmers, &c.
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street,

HENRY PORTER WOULD RESPECTtlemen of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he has just returned from the Northern Markets and is now receiv-

Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1958.

ing his FALL STOCK, which embraces nearly every article usually found in a Boot and Shoe Store.

The following comprises a list of Goods constantly kept on hand: LADIES' Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and Light Colored Whole Gaiters,
Ditto, Half
White Kid

Black Prunella Buskins,
"Thick and Thin Soled Morocco Bootees Bronze ditto, ditto. Black and Fancy Colored Jenny Linds,
"Thick and Thin Soled Kid and Moroco
Buskins,

Bronze ditto, ditto, Black and Bronze Plain Morocco Slippers, Ditto, Imperial, a Fancy article, Embroidered Cloth Slippers, White Kid

A good assortment of Misses' Gailers, Bootses, Slippers, and a variety of Children's and Infants' Shoes. GENT.'S Fine Calf Stitched and Pegged Boots,

"Calf and Kip Sewed and Pegged do.,

"P. L. Cloth and Morocco top Congress Gaiters,

Fine Calf Stitched Bootees, Palo Alto Shoes, Goat Bootees, Goat and Cloth Slipppra,

BOYS' Calf and Kip Boots, YOUTHS' Boots, Also, a good assortment of Plain and Fance Trunks, Val ses, Bonnet-Boxes, Carpet-Bags, Satchels, Kits, Find-ing Lasts, &c., always kept on hand.

THO THE TRADE.-TO HIS OLD CUSTOMERS he returns his sincere thanks, and hopes by the inducements here offered, to retain their patronage, and also secure the patronage of all who desire noon work and soon materials. "Small profits and quick sales," is my motto.

HENRY PORTER,

Sign of the "Bio Boor."

Fayetterille Street. MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT 1—THE
Subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the community at large, that his MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT is still in full blast—supplied with the very best Workmen, and a plentiful stock of No. 1 Lemoine Calf-Skins, as well as every thing else requisite to make the finest Boots, Shoes, &c., that can be made, and will warrant his work not to be surpressed any where.

will warrant his work not to be surpassed any where.
Repairing strictly attended to.
Call at the Sign of the

маммотн воот, Fayetteville Street. Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1858. OUISBURG COACH FACTORY !- IN OR DER to keep pace with the conveniences of the nine-teenth century, the pleasure seeking part of the world, a-mong other important improvements, have concluded to move on Wheels; and as we are ever willing to contribute all we can to promote the happiness and comfort of our fellowmen, and at the same time do justice to ourselves, we therefore

avail ourselves of the present opportunity to inform the public that we still continue, with increased advantages, to pursue the business of making "Wheel Vchicles" of every variety, shape and style, from a "Wheel Barrow" up to From the liberal patronage that we have heretofore received, for which we tender our unfeigned thanks and hope for a continuance of the same, we have been enabled and induced to procure the services of some of the most profi-

cient workmen in every branch of our business that is now As we are determined that no establishment south of Maons & Dixon's line shall excel our work in neatness, durability and style; we hope, therefore, for the fature, that better between the consider their own interest, and the interest of the section of country in which they live, and instead of sending their money off from home, where they often get but a scant remuneration and no thanks for it, that they will spend it at home among their friends who were raised among them, where it will still be kept in who were raised among them, where it will still be kept in circulation. Then give us a call through respect you owe to your neighbors, for our motto is "Quick sales and small profits," and we feel assured that we cannot fail to please any person who is disposed to ride at his own expense in any of the following named Vehicles, which we have now on hand and expect to continue to keep a few more of the same sort on hand at all times: Six seat Charriots; four seat Rockaways; two seat Rockaways; patent and taper axle Buggies with and without tops; also Bulkies of a superior finish. All kinds of Carriages made to order, and harness made to match them that is warranted to wear well and fit any shaped horse that is now in use by either Argh Indian

any shaped horse that is now in use by either Arab, Indian or American. Therefore young man there is no necessity to go astride, Since in a Sulky you can ride;
And if a Lady home you'd like to bring-A Buggie is the very thing. Men who have three or four children—and a wife,

They could find nothing better than a Rockaway to save They can go to preachin' twice a week. And go in style that is cheap and neat.

Older men with daughters that to watering places go.

For pleasure, health, and make a show,

A better thing for them than a six seat Charlott we cannot

Though probably a Clarence Coach would suit as well!

If all these riding establishments you wish to see,
You can find them by calling on
BOBBITT & MINATREE.

Repairing done that will last long,
At the shortest notice, heat, cheap and very strong,
Louisburg, Franklin, N. C., Sept. 23, 1858.

A UBURN FOR SALE !—THE OWNER WILL Ander at public Vendue at the Court House door, in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the 17th day of October, (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) his Farm, 9 miles east of Raleigh, situated on the Newbern Road, and formerly well known as the "Busbee Place." It contains 400 acres of good free land, with a fair proportion of wood land. On the premises is a very good Dwelling House, containing eleven rooms; there are very few country bouses superior to it in the country of Wake. There is a good kitchen, with several houses for negro quarters; a carriage house, Cider Press, Stables, Cotton Gin House, &c., and a Store House, at which a very respectable trade is carried on.

There is a very large apple Orchard, near the Dwelling House; also a large number of Peach trees with Pear, Plum and Cherry trees.

House; also a large number of Peach trees with Pear, Plum and Cherry trees.

There is a Post Office on the premises—the mail arriving three times a week via the Wilmington and Raleigh Road, and three times from the city of Raleigh.

The location of the building is in the midst of a grove of large Oak, high and healthy. It would be a delightful residence; or would answer for a Boarding House for persons desirous of spending their summers in the country.

The North Carolina Rail Road, about to be built, has been marked off to run within a hundred yards of the Dwelling.

A further description is unnecessary, as no one will prosably purchase, without examining the premises.

THOMAS LORING, by WILLIAM R. POOLE, Agent.

Raleigh, Sept. 20, 1838.

S. H. YOUNG HAS IN STORE NEARLY
HIS entire stock of Fall and Winter Goods.
At No. 21., may be found, among other goods, the fol-

lowing:
Plain and figured black Silks.

Ladies dress Goods of almost every description,
A good assortment of Embroidered Sleeves,
Collars, hand k'f's, &c.,
Bonnet and Neck Ribbons,
Goods for Men and Boys wear,

Bonnet and Neck Ribbons,
Goods for Men and Boys wear,
Prints of almost every variety,
Glass and Earthern ware,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Sugar, Coffee, and Tea,
Leverings' Syrup—something nice,
With numerous other goods too tedious to mention. Call
at No. 21, as we shall take pleasure in showing our Stock at
all times and will sell cheap.
September 23, 1852.

A DMENISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—The subscriber having qualified at August Term, 1853, of Wake County Court, as administrator of the estate of Thomas Ormond, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated with n the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the estate of the said Ormond are requested to make payment at once to the subscriber.

JAMES CONNER, Adm'r.

August 24th, 1853.

Aug 1st 24th, 1853.